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(54) **MANAGING UPDATES AND COPYING DATA IN A POINT-IN-TIME COPY RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSED AS SOURCE LOGICAL ADDRESSES AND TARGET LOGICAL ADDRESSES**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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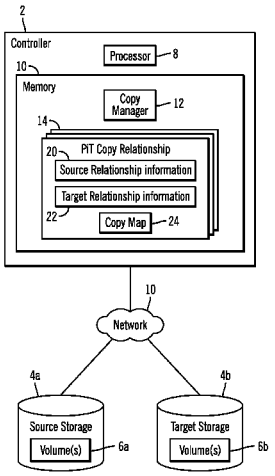
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are a computer program product, system, and method for managing updates and copying data in a point-in-time copy relationship expressed as source logical addresses and target logical addresses. A copy relationship indicates a source set of a subset of source logical addresses to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses. An update is received to a source logical address that has not been copied. Determinations are made of the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to be updated according to the copy relationship, a target group of target logical addresses in the target set that include the determined target logical address, and the source logical addresses in the source set that correspond to the target logical addresses in the target group. The determined source logical addresses are copied to the target logical addresses in the determined target group.

25 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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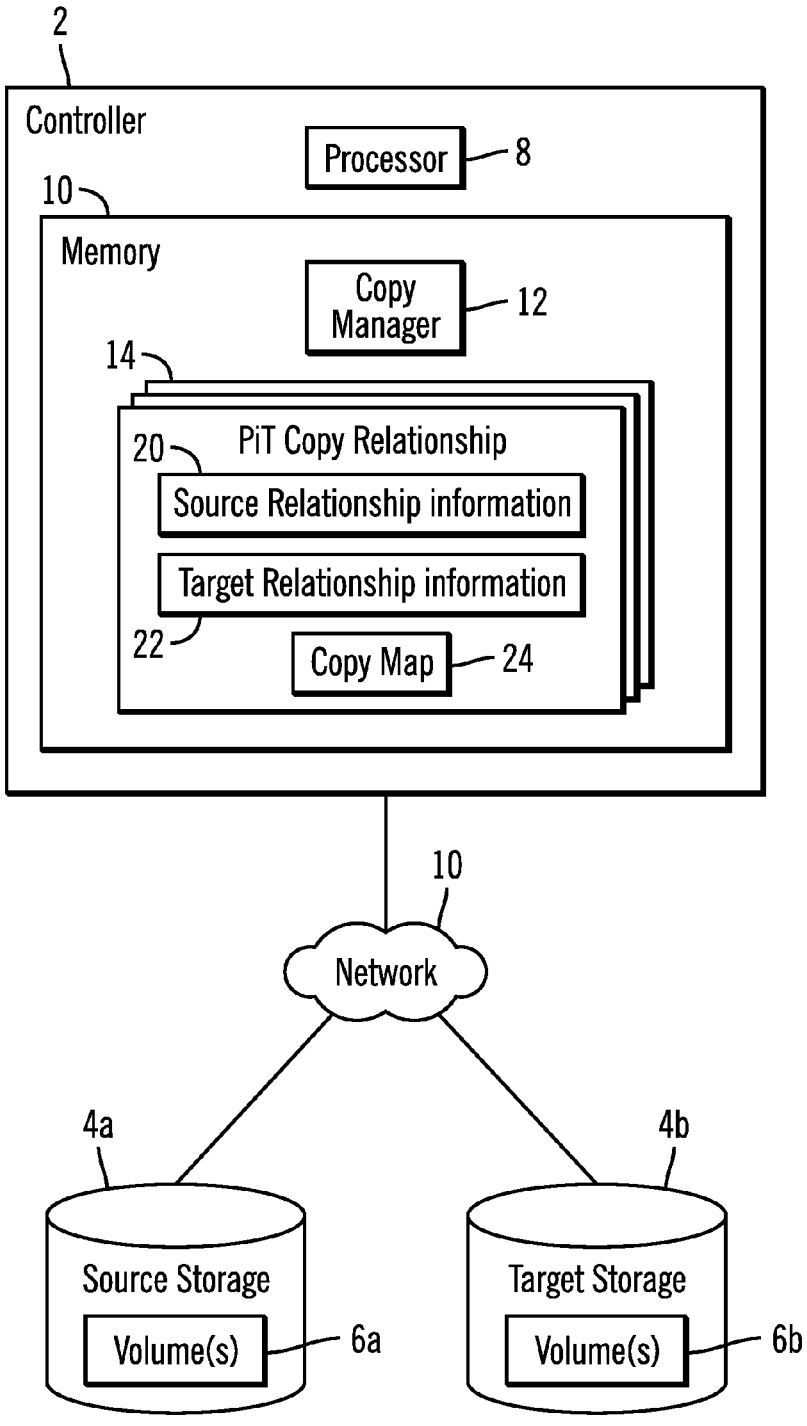
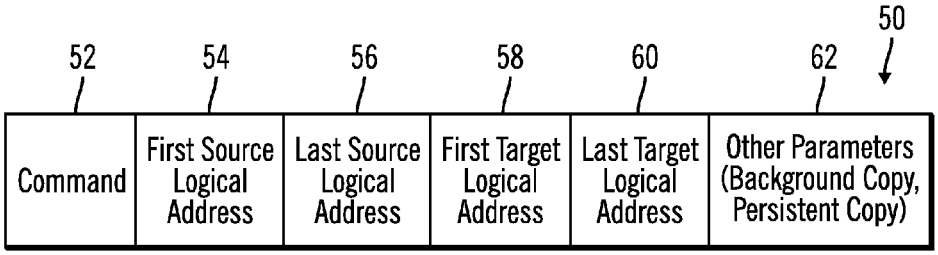
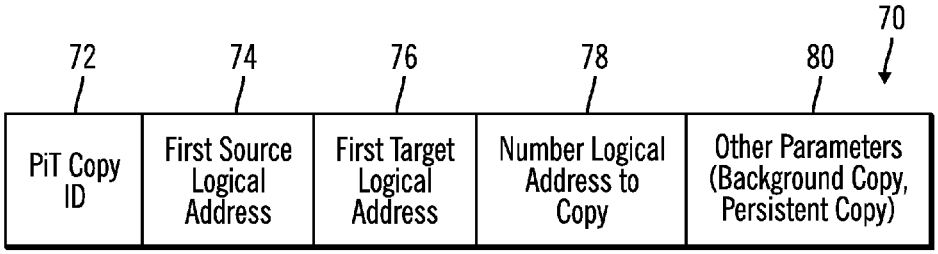

2
Controller
Processor
8
10
Memory
Copy Manager
12
14
20
PiT Copy Relationship
Source Relationship information
Target Relationship information
22
Copy Map
24
10
Network
4a
4b
Source Storage
Volume(s)
6a
Target Storage
Volume(s)
6b

FIG. 1



Point-in-Time (PiT) Copy Establish Command

FIG. 2



Source/Target Relationship Information

FIG. 3

24

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Copy Map

FIG. 4

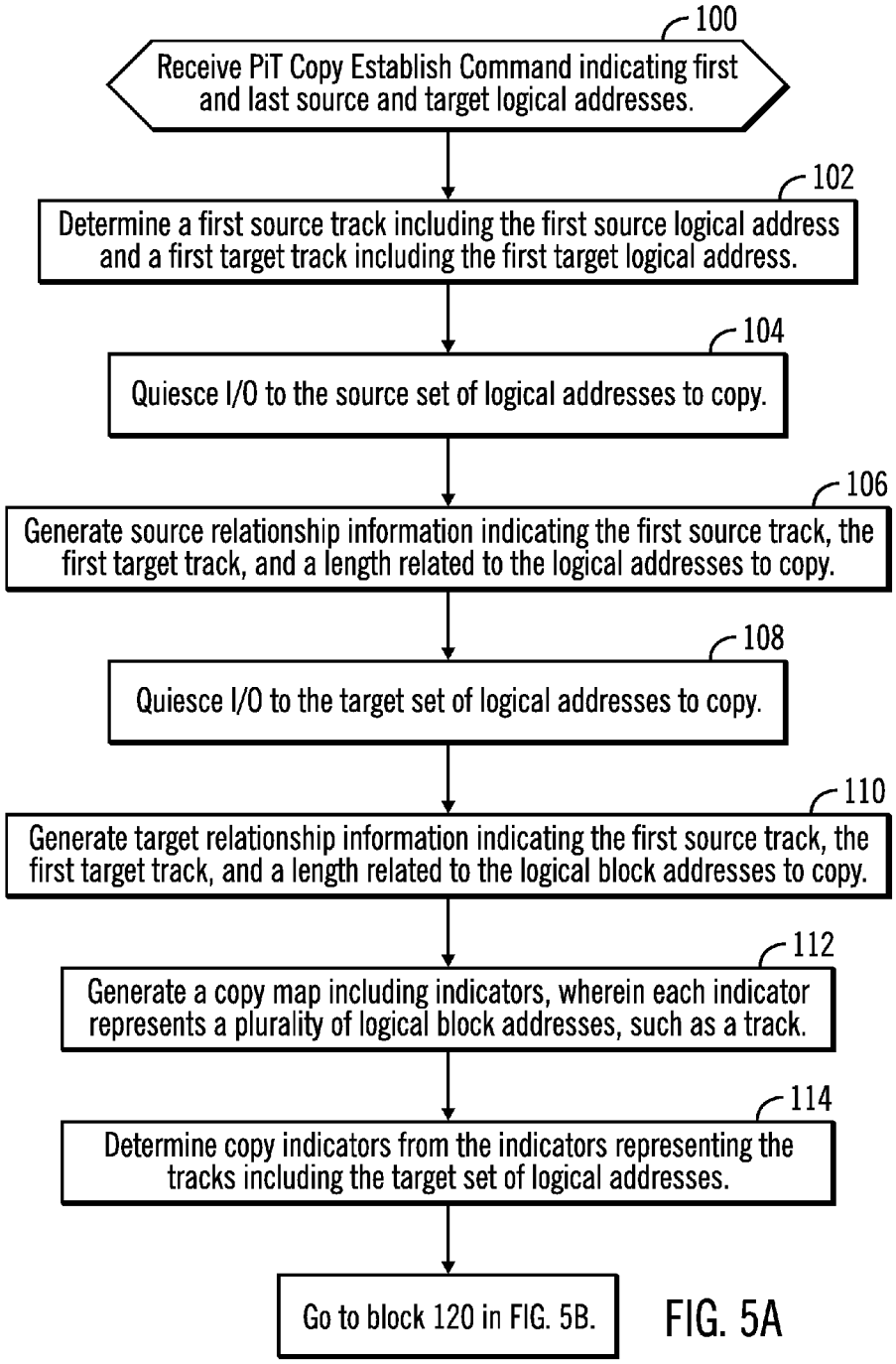

100
Receive PiT Copy Establish Command indicating first and last source and target logical addresses.
102
Determine a first source track including the first source logical address and a first target track including the first target logical address.
104
Quiesce I/O to the source set of logical addresses to copy.
106
Generate source relationship information indicating the first source track, the first target track, and a length related to the logical addresses to copy.
108
Quiesce I/O to the target set of logical addresses to copy.
110
Generate target relationship information indicating the first source track, the first target track, and a length related to the logical block addresses to copy.
112
Generate a copy map including indicators, wherein each indicator represents a plurality of logical block addresses, such as a track.
114
Determine copy indicators from the indicators representing the tracks including the target set of logical addresses.
Go to block 120 in FIG. 5B.

FIG. 5A

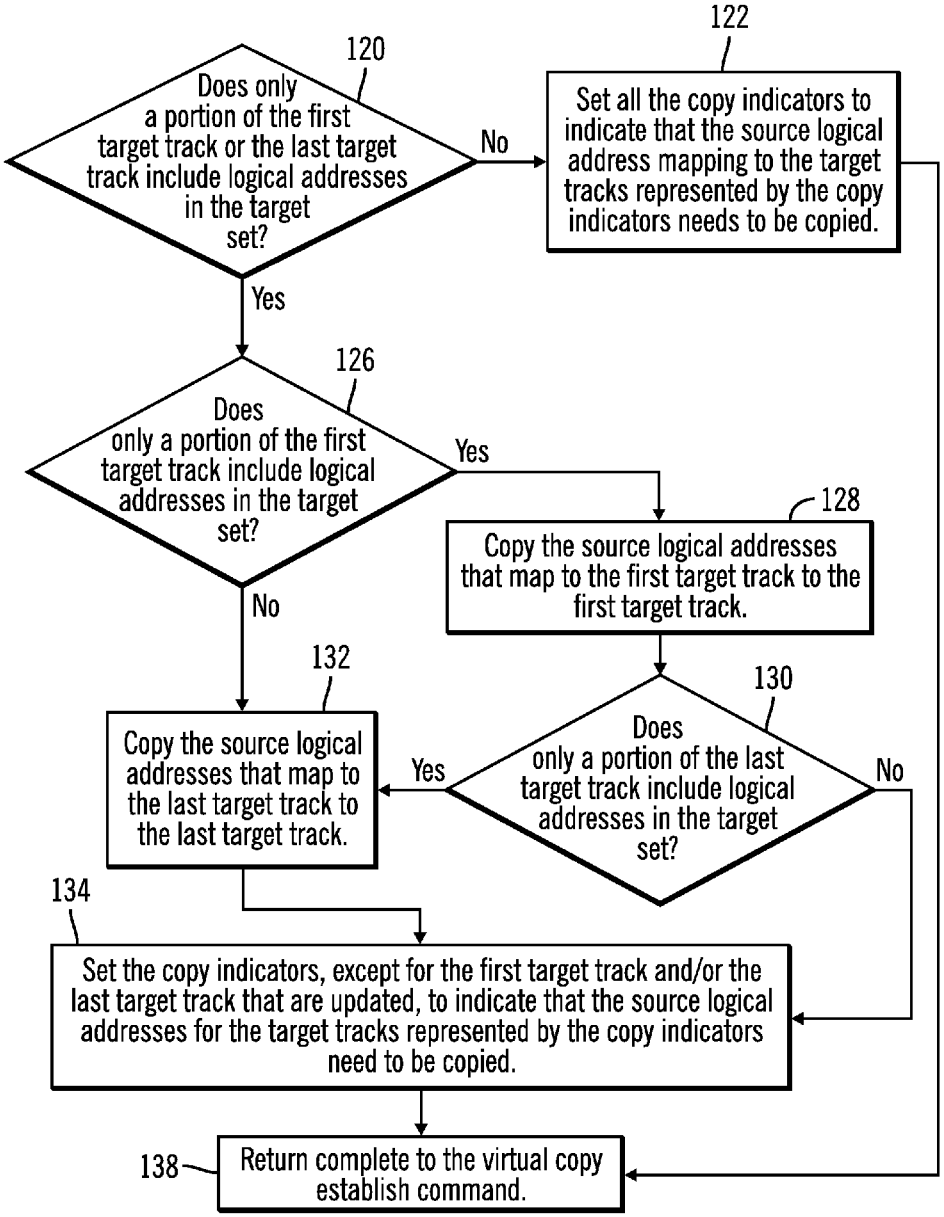

120
Does only a portion of the first target track or the last target track include logical addresses in the target set?
No
122
Set all the copy indicators to indicate that the source logical address mapping to the target tracks represented by the copy indicators needs to be copied.
Yes
126
Does only a portion of the first target track include logical addresses in the target set?
Yes
128
Copy the source logical addresses that map to the first target track to the first target track.
No
132
Copy the source logical addresses that map to the last target track to the last target track.
130
Does only a portion of the last target track include logical addresses in the target set?
Yes
No
134
Set the copy indicators, except for the first target track and/or the last target track that are updated, to indicate that the source logical addresses for the target tracks represented by the copy indicators need to be copied.
138
Return complete to the virtual copy establish command.

FIG. 5B

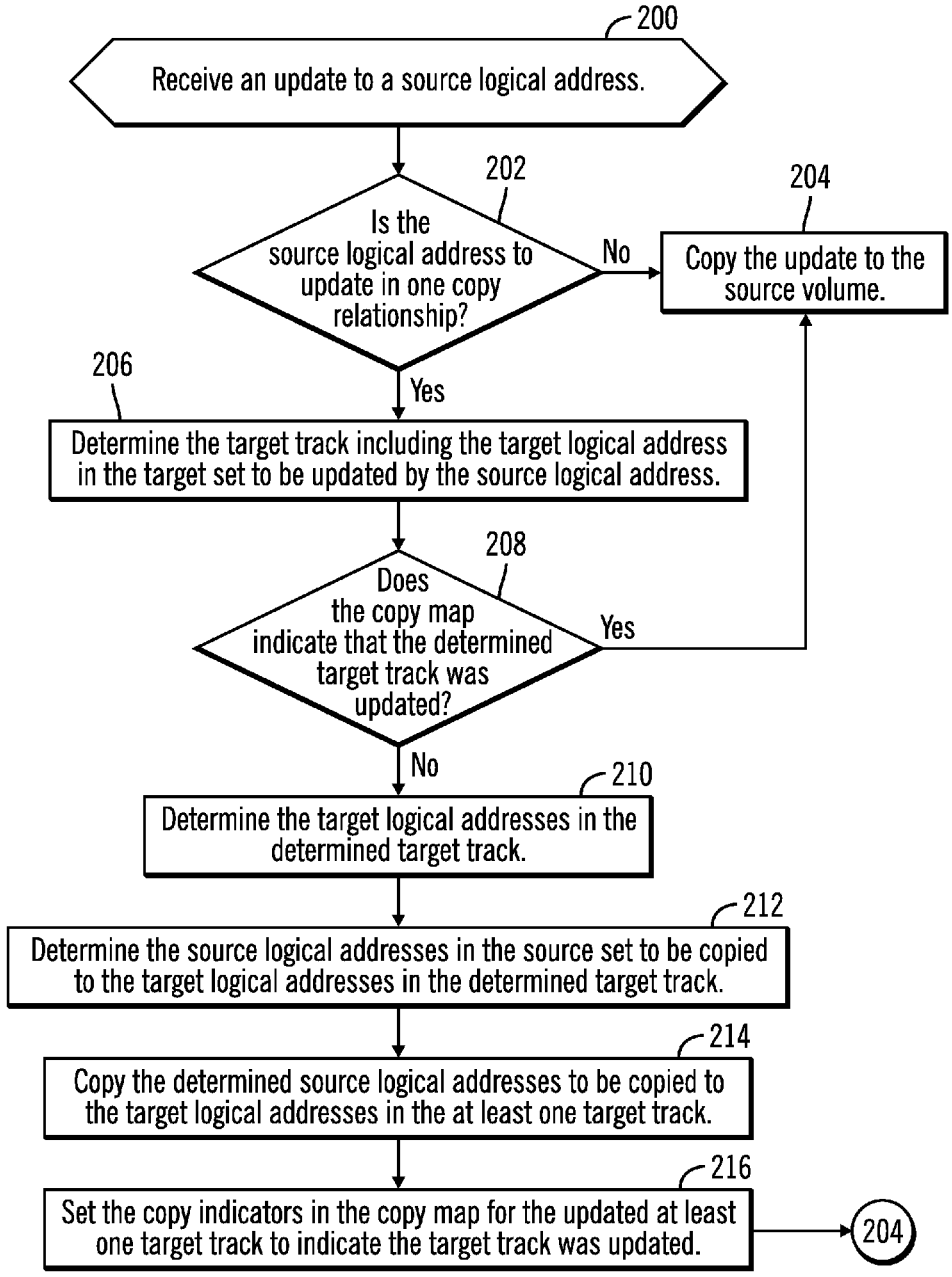

200
Receive an update to a source logical address.
202
Is the source logical address to update in one copy relationship?
No
204
Copy the update to the source volume.
Yes
206
Determine the target track including the target logical address in the target set to be updated by the source logical address.
208
Does the copy map indicate that the determined target track was updated?
Yes
No
210
Determine the target logical addresses in the determined target track.
212
Determine the source logical addresses in the source set to be copied to the target logical addresses in the determined target track.
214
Copy the determined source logical addresses to be copied to the target logical addresses in the at least one target track.
216
Set the copy indicators in the copy map for the updated at least one target track to indicate the target track was updated.
204

FIG. 6

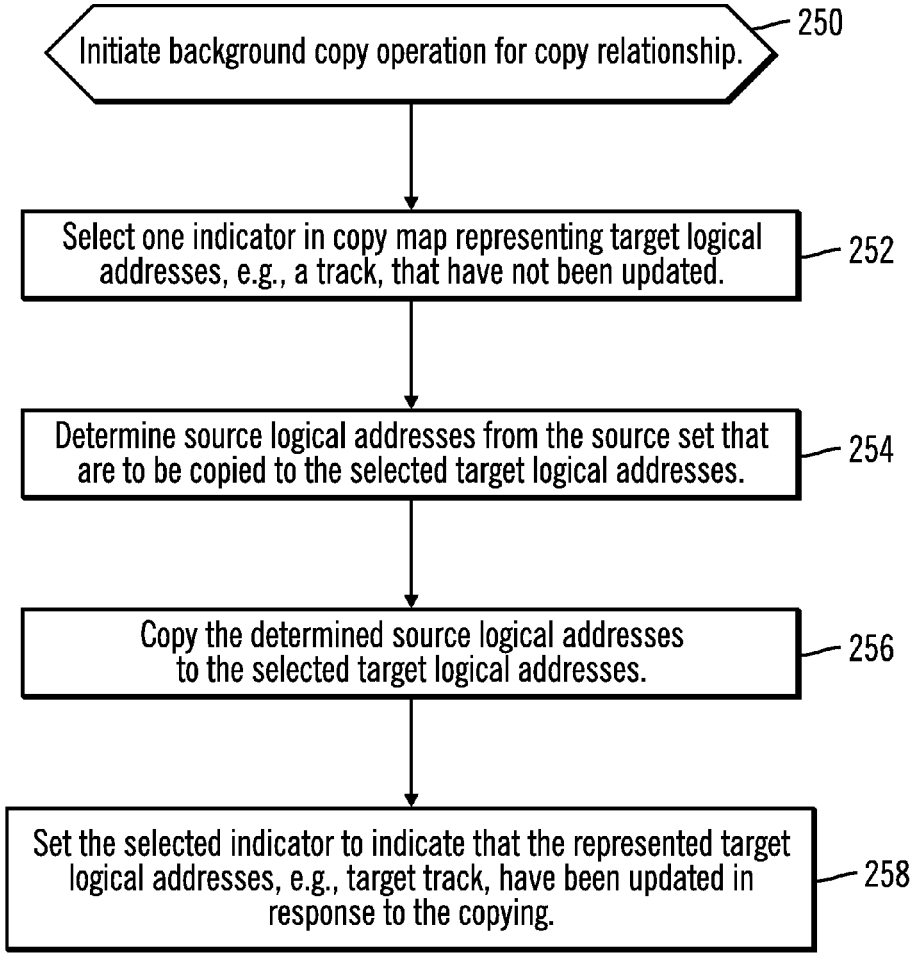

Initiate background copy operation for copy relationship.
250
Select one indicator in copy map representing target logical addresses, e.g., a track, that have not been updated.
252
Determine source logical addresses from the source set that are to be copied to the selected target logical addresses.
254
Copy the determined source logical addresses to the selected target logical addresses.
256
Set the selected indicator to indicate that the represented target logical addresses, e.g., target track, have been updated in response to the copying.
258

FIG. 7

MANAGING UPDATES AND COPYING DATA IN A POINT-IN-TIME COPY RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSED AS SOURCE LOGICAL ADDRESSES AND TARGET LOGICAL ADDRESSES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a computer program product, system, and method for managing updates and copying data in a point-in-time copy relationship expressed as source logical addresses and target logical addresses.

2. Description of the Related Art

In a storage environment, volumes may be copied to other volumes to provide redundant copies of data or to store data as of a point-in-time. Snapshot is a common industry term denoting the ability to create a point-in-time (PiT) copy of all the data. Typically, snapshot creation is done instantly and the data is copied only when modified, referred to as a copy-on-write, in order to preserve the data as of the point-in-time the snapshot was created. Further, a background copy operation may be specified to copy the source data in the background to the target site to provide a redundant copy of the source data. A snapshot or PiT copy may be created using PiT copy techniques, such as IBM FlashCopy® (FlashCopy is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Corp. or "IBM").

To establish a PiT copy relationship between source data and target data, the IBM Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem (DFSMS) available with the IBM z/OS® operating system provides a FlashCopy establish (FCESTABL) command that allows the user to specify a source volume to copy to a target volume. The user may specify to only copy data in the source volume that is updated or to perform a background copy of the source volume to the target volume. (z/OS is a registered trademark of IBM in the United States and other countries).

The FCESTABL command also allows the user to specify a list of extents for the PiT copy, which comprises contiguous tracks that are less than all of the source volume and the target volume. The extents specified in the FCESTABL command indicate the first and last tracks on the source and target devices, which may be specified in cylinder and head number.

There is a need in the art for improved techniques for establishing a PiT copy relationship and managing a PiT copy relationship after the relationship is established.

SUMMARY

Provided are a computer program product, system, and method for managing updates and copying data in a point-in-time copy relationship expressed as source logical addresses and target logical addresses. A copy relationship indicates a source set of a subset of source logical addresses in the at least one storage to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses in the at least one storage. The source logical addresses map to source tracks and wherein the target logical addresses map to target tracks. An update is received to a source logical address within the source set of logical addresses that has not been copied to the corresponding target logical address as part of the copy relationship. A determination is made of the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to be updated according to the copy relationship. A determination is made of a target group of target logical addresses in the target set that include the determined target logical address, wherein the target logical addresses in the target group are in the target set. A determination is made of the source logical addresses in the source set that correspond to the target logical addresses in the target group. The determined source logical addresses are copied to the target logical addresses in the determined target group.

In further embodiments, a copy operation is initiated to copy source logical addresses in the source set to target logical addresses in the target set. Target logical addresses in the target set are selected that have not been updated in response to initiating the copy operation. A determination is made of source logical addresses from the source set that are to be copied to the selected target logical addresses. The determined source logical addresses are copied to the selected target logical addresses.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** illustrates an embodiment of a computing environment.

FIG. **2** illustrates an embodiment of a PiT copy establish command to establish a PiT copy relationship.

FIG. **3** illustrates an embodiment of source/target relationship information.

FIG. **4** illustrates an embodiment of a copy map for the PiT copy relationship.

FIGS. **5***a* and **5***b* illustrate an embodiment of operations to establish a PiT copy relationship.

FIG. **6** illustrates an embodiment of operations to process an update to a source logical address in a PiT copy relationship.

FIG. **7** illustrates an embodiment of operations to perform a background copy operations for a PiT copy relationship.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Described embodiments provide techniques for managing an update and background copy operation for a source logical address in a PiT copy relationship specifying ranges of source and target logical addresses. Described embodiments use the mapping of source logical addresses and target logical addresses to determine the source logical addresses to copy to target tracks when updating a source logical address in the PiT copy relationship. Described embodiments further provide techniques for copying source logical addresses to target logical addresses in the PiT copy relationship during a background copy operation to copy the source logical addresses to specified target tracks having target logical addresses in the relationship. The described embodiments allow the managing of updates and background copy operations for source logical addresses in a PiT copy relationship when source and target data are expressed as logical addresses and when different ranges of source and target logical addresses are specified.

FIG. **1** illustrates an embodiment of a computing environment having a controller **2** to copy data from a coupled source storage **4***a* having one or more logical volumes **6***a* to a coupled target storage **4***b* having one or more volumes **6***b*. The controller **2** includes a processor **8** and memory **10**. Hosts (not shown) may direct read and write requests to the first controller **6***a* to access tracks in the first storage **4***a* and the second storage **4***b*. A host write to a track in the first storage **4***a* in a point-in-time ("PiT") copy relationship **16** may result in the replication of that track to the second storage **4***b*. In a further embodiment, the target storage **4***b* may be coupled to a target controller, so that the controller **2** would communicate the PiT data being copied to the target controller to manage the copying to the target storage **4***b*. The controller **2** may communicate with the storages **4***a*, **4***b* over a network **10**.

The memory **10** includes a copy manager **12** to copy data from the source storage **4***a* to the target storage **4***b* as specified in one or more PiT copy relationships **14**. A copy relationship **14** may identify source logical addresses in a source volume **6***a* to copy to target logical addresses in a target volume **6***b*. Alternatively, both the source and target logical addresses in the PiT copy relationship **14** may be in a same volume in one of the storages **4***a*, **4***b*. The data to copy in the copy relationship **14** may be part of a consistency session or consistency group, such that data is copied in a manner to maintain consistency across all dependent data, so that the order of dependent writes is preserved to make the data consistent as of a point-in-time.

The PiT copy relationship **14** includes source relationship information **20** and target relationship information **22** both providing information on the source and target tracks involved in the copy operation. This information is used to manage I/O requests to the source and target volumes to determine if the I/O requests are to tracks involved in a PiT copy operation. The PiT copy relationship **14** further includes a copy map **24** indicating tracks in the target volume **6***b* to which source logical addresses in the source set need to be copied.

The copy manager **12** may implement a PiT program such as IBM FlashCopy®, snapshot, and other PiT programs, to perform a PiT copy operation between specified source and target logical addresses in the same or different volumes. or volume. (FlashCopy is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Corp. or "IBM"). The PiT copy operation may be between a source set of source logical addresses comprising a subset of the logical addresses in a source volume **6***a* and a target set of target logical addresses comprising a subset of the logical addresses in a target volume **6***b*. The logical addresses may comprise logical block addresses (LBAs) that map to contiguous tracks in the volumes **6***a*, **6***b*.

The copy manager **12** is shown in FIG. **1** as program code loaded into the memory **10** and executed by the processor **8**. Alternatively, some or all of the functions of the copy manager **12** may be implemented in hardware devices in the controllers **6***a*, **6***b*, such as in Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), etc. The controller **2** may include other programs not shown, such as an operating system and application programs.

The memory **10** may comprise one or more volatile or non-volatile storage devices, such as a Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM), Random Access Memory (RAM) or a non-volatile memory, e.g., battery backed-up Random Access Memory (RAM), static RAM (SRAM), solid state storage devices (SSDs), etc.

The storages **4***a*, **4***b* may each comprise one or more storage devices known in the art, such as interconnected storage devices, where the storage devices may comprise hard disk drives, solid state storage device (SSD) comprised of solid state electronics, such as a EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory), flash memory, flash disk, Random Access Memory (RAM) drive, storage-class memory (SCM), etc., magnetic storage disk, optical disk, tape, etc. The storages **4***a* and **4***b* may store tracks in a Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) configuration where strides of tracks are written across multiple storage devices comprising the storages **4***a*, **4***b*. ranks.

The network **10** may comprise a network such as a Local Area Network (LAN), Storage Area Network (SAN), Wide Area Network (WAN), peer-to-peer network, wireless network, etc.

FIG. **2** illustrates an embodiment of a PiT copy establish command **50** that is submitted within the controller **2** or from an attached host to cause the copy manager **12** to generate a PiT copy relationship **14**. The PiT copy establish command **50** includes a command field **52** specifying the PiT copy establish command; a first source logical address **54** to be copied; a last source logical address **56** to be copied; a first target logical address **58** to which the first source logical address **54** is copied; and a last target logical **60** to which the last source logical address **56** is copied; and other parameters **62**, such as a background copy parameter indicating whether a background operation is performed to copy the source logical address to the target logical addresses and indicating whether the source logical addresses should remain persistent after being copied. The command **50** further would indicate the source volume **6***a* including the source logical addresses and the target volume **6***b* including the target logical addresses in the PiT copy relationship **14** being established. Additional information may further be indicated, such as the source **6***a* and target **6***b* volumes or single volume **6***a*, **6***b* in which the copy operation is being performed. The source and target logical addresses may be stored in data storage devices other than logical volumes. From the range of first 54 and last 56 source logical addresses, the number of logical addresses to copy may be determined.

When processing the PiT copy establish command **50**, the copy manager **14** generates data structures and information for the PiT copy relationship **14** as shown in FIGS. **3** and **4**.

FIG. **3** shows fields **70** included in the source **20** and target **22** relationship information, which includes a PiT copy identifier (ID) **72** identifying the PiT copy for the information; a first source logical address **74** including the first source logical address **54** to copy; a first target logical address **76** to which the first source logical address **74** is copied; a length related to a number of the logical addresses to copy **78**, such as in the field **58**; and the other parameters **80**, such as included in the field **60**. The number of logical addresses to copy **78** may alternatively be expressed in other storage units, such as the number of target tracks or extents to copy. The source and target relationship information **70** would further indicate the source volume **6***a* including the source logical addresses and the target volume **6***b* including the target logical addresses in the relationship **14**. The source and target relationship information **70** may be used to manage access to the source **6***a* and target **6***b* volumes, respectively, while the PiT copy relationship **14** is active.

FIG. **4** illustrates and embodiment of a copy map **24**, which may comprise a bitmap that includes a cell for each track in the target volume **6***b*, or target location, including the target set of logical addresses. The cells for the target tracks including the target set of target logical address to receive source logical addresses are set to indicate copy, e.g., "1". The cells representing tracks in the target volume **6***b* that are not part of the PiT copy relationship, i.e., excluding the target tracks including the target set, may have a value to indicate that they are not to be copied, e.g., "0". Other values and settings could be used to indicate the tracks to copy and the tracks not to copy as part of the PiT copy relationship being established. Thus, each cell set to indicate to copy represents a plurality of target logical addresses involved in the copy operation.

The cells, indicators, in the copy map **24** may each represent a target group of target logical addresses, including target logical addresses in involved in the copy relationship tracks **14**. The target groups represented by the indicators, cells, in the copy map **14** may each represent groupings of logical addresses other than tracks. In a further embodiment, the copy map **24** may indicate tracks in the source volume **6***a* having the source set of logical addresses to copy.

FIGS. **3**, **4**, and **5** provide an embodiment of information included in the PiT copy establish command, the source and target relationship information, and the copy map. This information described as included in these data structures and commands is not considered to be limiting, and additional and modified information may be included in different embodiments. Further, the information described in FIGS. **3**, **4**, and **5** may be separated into additional commands and data structures.

FIGS. **5***a* and **5***b* illustrate an embodiment of operations performed by the copy manager **12** to process a PiT copy establish command **50** to establish a PiT copy relationship **14**, such as a FlashCopy establish command, e.g., FCESTABL. With respect to FIG. **5***a*, the copy manager **12** receives (at block **100**) a PiT Copy Establish Command **50** indicating the first 54 and last 56 source logical addresses and the first 58 and last 60 target logical addresses. The copy manager **12** determines (at block **102**) a first source track including the first source logical address **54** and a first target track including the first target logical address **56** to which the data is copied. The copy manager **12** would use a volume map to determine the mapping of logical addresses to tracks in the storages **4***a*, **4***b*. The copy manager **12** quiesces (at block **104**) Input/Output (I/O) operations to the source set of logical addresses to copy. The copy manager **12** then generates (at block **106**) source relationship information **20** indicating the first source track **74**, the first target track **76**, and the length **78** related to the logical block addresses to copy. The copy manager **12** further quiesces (at block **108**) I/O operations to the target set of logical addresses to be updated. The copy manager **12** generates (at block **110**) target relationship information **24** indicating the first source logical address **74**, the first target logical address **76**, and a number of logical addresses to copy **78**. In the quiesce operations at block **104** and **108**, the copy manager **12** may quiesce I/O to only the determined source set and target set of logical addresses to copy or to tracks including the source and target sets of logical addresses. Alternatively, the queisce of I/O may be to the entire volumes **6***a*, **6***b*.

The copy manager **12** generates (at block **112**) a copy map **24** including indicators, e.g., cells, wherein each indicator represents a plurality of logical block addresses, such as a track. The copy manager **12** determines (at block **114**) copy indicators comprising indicators in the copy map **24** representing the tracks including the target set of target logical addresses. With respect to FIG. **5***b*, the copy manager **12** determines (at block **120**) whether only a portion of the first target track or the last target track, in the range of tracks including the target set, includes target logical addresses in the target set. If not, which means the source logical addresses to copy line up and fill each track including the target set of logical addresses, then the copy manager **12** sets (at block **122**) all the copy indicators to indicate that the source logical addresses mapping to the target tracks represented by the copy indicators need to be copied.

If (from the yes branch of block **120**) only a portion of the first or last target track includes logical addresses in the target set, then the copy manager **12** copies the data for those target tracks that only partially include target set logical addresses as part of establishing the PiT copy relationship **14**. The copy map **24** will not indicate to copy the first or last target tracks updated as part of the establish command. In this way writes to a portion of the target track that did not include the logical addresses in the target set will not be copied as part of the PiT relationship because they copy map **24** will not indicate that the target tracks partially including PiT data need to be copied. If (at block **126**) only a portion of the first target track includes logical addresses in the target set, then the copy manager **12** copies (at block **128**) the source logical addresses that map to the first target track to the first target track. If (at block **130**) only a portion of the last target track includes logical addresses in the target set or if (from the no branch of block **126**) the first target track does not only partially store logical addresses of the target set, then the copy manager **12** copies (at block **132**) the source logical address in the source set that map to the last target track to the last target track.

After copying logical addresses for the first and/or last target track (from block **132** or the no branch of block **130**), the copy manager **12** sets (at block **134**) the copy indicators, except for the first target track and/or the last target track that are updated, to indicate that the source logical addresses for the target tracks represented by the copy indicators needs to be copied, e.g., to one. The copy indicators for the first and/or last target track that are updated at blocks **128** and/or **132** are not set to indicate that the source tracks need to be copied. After generating the PiT relationship information and data structure (from block **122** or **130**), such as the copy map **24** and after copying source logical addresses in the source set that map to partial filled first and/or last target tracks (from block **134**), complete is returned (at block **138**) to the application or user that initiated the PiT copy establish command **50**.

In an alternative embodiment where the copy map **24** indicates source tracks having the source set of logical addresses, if the source set of source logical addresses maps to only a portion of a first source track and/or a last source track including a portion of the source set of logical addresses, then the first source track and/or the last source track only partially filled with PiT logical addresses are copied to at least one of the corresponding target tracks as part of the PiT establish relationship operation. In such case, the copy map **24** would not indicate that the first and/or last source tracks need to be copied. Further, in this alternative embodiment, the returning of the complete to the virtual copy establish command is performed in response to copying the first source track and/or the last source track to the corresponding target tracks.

After the PiT copy relationship **14** is established, hosts (not shown) may submit writes to the controller **2** for source logical addresses in the source volume **6***a* including data in one of the established PiT copy relationships **14**. The writing of data to a source logical address in a PiT copy relationship **14** that has not been copied to the target volume **6***b* would trigger the copy manager **12** to perform a copy-on-write operation to copy data at the source logical addresses in the copy relationship **14** to the target storage **6***b* before they are updated so as to preserve the PiT relationship.

In certain described embodiments, upon receiving a write to a source logical address in a copy relationship **14**, the copy manager **12** determines a target group of target logical addresses also in the copy relationship, such as a target track, that include the source logical address to update. The copy manager **12** determines the source logical addresses corresponding to the target logical addresses in the target group, and copies the determined source logical addresses to the determined target group. In this way, the mapping of the source and target logical addresses in the relationship information **70** is used to determine the source logical addresses in the copy relationship **14** that need to be copied to the target storage **6***b*. This type of mapping is performed because in certain described embodiments the source logical addresses in the source set are in source tracks that may be different numbered tracks than the target tracks including the target set of logical addresses to be updated by the source logical addresses in the destage group.

FIG. **6** illustrates an embodiment of operations performed by the copy manager **12** to process an update to a source logical address in a source volume **6***a*. If a write request is directed to multiple source logical addresses, then the operations of FIG. **6** may be performed for each source logical address in the write. Upon receiving (at block **200**) the update, the copy manager **12** considers the source relationship information **20** to determine (at block **202**) whether the source logical address to update is within the range of source logical addresses, as defined by the first source logical address **74** and the number logical addresses **78** (FIG. **3**), in one PiT copy relationship **14**. If not, the copy manager **12** copies (at block **204**) the update to the source volume **6***a*. If (at block **202**) the source logical address to update is in one PiT copy relationship **14**, then the copy manager **12** determines (at block **206**) the target track including the target logical address in the target set to be updated by the source logical address being updated. This may be determined from the target relationship information **22** by determining the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to update from the ranges of source logical addresses and target logical addresses as defined by the first source logical address **74**, the second target logical address **76** and the number logical addresses to copy **78**.

The copy manager **12** then determines (at block **208**) whether they copy map **24** for the PiT copy relationship **14** being considered indicates that the determined target, e.g., target group, track was updated, i.e., whether the bit or indicator for the determined target track, or target group, indicates the target track was updated. The indicator may indicate the track was updated if it does not indicate the track needs to be updated or if it has a value indicating the track is current. If (from the yes branch of block **208**) the determined target track to which the source logical address to update is to be copied has been updated, then the PiT data for the source logical address has already been copied to the determined target track (target group) and control proceeds to block **204** to write the update to the source logical address in the source volume **6***a*.

If (at block **208**) the copy map **24** indicates the determined target track has not been updated, then the copy manager **12** determines (at block **210**) the target logical addresses in the determined target track having the target logical address to update. The copy manager **12** determines (at block **212**) the source logical addresses in the source set to be copied to the target logical addresses in the at least one target track. The determined source logical addresses are then copied (at block **214**) to the determined target logical addresses in the target track or target group. The at least one copy indicator in the copy map **24** for the updated target track is set (at block **216**) to indicate that the at least one target track was updated. After the target track is updated, control proceeds to block **204** to apply the update to the source logical address.

With the described embodiments of FIG. **6**, an update to source logical addresses is processed by determining the source track including the source logical addresses that will be destaged together. The target tracks having the source logical addresses to be destaged together is then determined, and then source logical addresses are copied to corresponding target logical addresses in the copy relationship as part of performing a copy-on-write for the updated source track.

Once the copying of the source logical addresses to the at least one target track is confirmed, the source track having the source logical address to update is destaged to the source track, so that the point-in-time data is destaged and not overwritten with newer data.

FIG. **7** illustrates an embodiment of operations performed by the copy manager **12** to copy source logical addresses to target logical addresses in the copy relationship as part of a background copy operation if the establish command **50** indicates a background copy operation **62**. The background copy operation is performed to copy all the source logical addresses in the PiT copy relationship **14** to the target volume **6***b* to provide a redundant copy of the source logical addresses. Upon initiating (at block **250**) the background copy operation, the copy manager **12** selects (at block **252**) one indicator, e.g., bit, in the copy map **24** representing target logical addresses, e.g., a track, that have not been updated. The copy manager **12** may select a bit in the copy map **24** that that is adjacent in the copy map **24** to the last selected bit to update sequential target tracks. in the target volume **6***b*. The copy manager **12** determines (at block **254**) source logical addresses from the source set that are to be copied to the selected target logical addresses. This may be determined from the source relationship information **20** from the source and target logical address ranges defined in the source relationship information **20**, by determining the source logical addresses in the source range that correspond to the selected target logical addresses.

The determined source logical addresses are copied (at block **256**) to the selected target track and then the selected indicator in the copy map **24** is set (at block **258**) to indicate that the target track has been updated.

The described embodiments provide techniques for allowing a PiT copy establish operation to specify source and target logical addresses that map to source and target tracks having the specified source and target logical block addresses, respectively. In described embodiments, a first and/or last of the source tracks including the source logical addresses may only have a portion of the source logical addresses to copy and a first and last of the target tracks including the target logical addresses may only have a portion of the target logical addresses. In such case, the source logical addresses that map to only a portion of the first and/or last target tracks are copied to the first and/or last target tracks during the establish operation. Further, the copy map indicating target tracks that need to be updated with source tracks does not indicate that data needs to be copied for the first and/or last target tracks for which the source logical addresses are copied during the establish operation.

The described embodiments further provide techniques for handling updates to source logical addresses in a PiT copy relationship. Because source tracks are destaged in a destage group, such as a track, including the updated source logical address, the described embodiments determine the target tracks having the target logical addresses in the PiT copy relationship that are updated by source logical addresses in the source track being destaged. The source logical addresses are then copied to the corresponding target logical addresses in the determined at least one target track in the PiT copy relationship.

Described embodiments further provide techniques for performing a background copy operation of source logical addresses in a PiT copy relationship by determining a copy indicator representing a target track, determining the source logical addresses that map to the target logical addresses in the target track in the PiT copy relationship, and then copying the determined source logical addresses to the target track. The described embodiments allow the managing of updates and background copy operations for source logical addresses in a PiT copy relationship when source and target data are expressed as logical addresses and when different ranges of source and target logical addresses are specified.

The described operations may be implemented as a method, apparatus or computer program product using stan-

dard programming and/or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof. Accordingly, aspects of the embodiments may take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment (including firmware, resident software, microcode, etc.) or an embodiment combining software and hardware aspects that may all generally be referred to herein as a "circuit," "module" or "system." Furthermore, aspects of the embodiments may take the form of a computer program product embodied in one or more computer readable medium(s) having computer readable program code embodied thereon.

Any combination of one or more computer readable medium(s) may be utilized. The computer readable medium may be a computer readable signal medium or a computer readable storage medium. A computer readable storage medium may be, for example, but not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system, apparatus, or device, or any suitable combination of the foregoing. More specific examples (a non-exhaustive list) of the computer readable storage medium would include the following: an electrical connection having one or more wires, a portable computer diskette, a hard disk, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), an erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM or Flash memory), an optical fiber, a portable compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), an optical storage device, a magnetic storage device, or any suitable combination of the foregoing. In the context of this document, a computer readable storage medium may be any tangible medium that can contain or store a program for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system, apparatus, or device.

A computer readable signal medium may include a propagated data signal with computer readable program code embodied therein, for example, in baseband or as part of a carrier wave. Such a propagated signal may take any of a variety of forms, including, but not limited to, electro-magnetic, optical, or any suitable combination thereof. A computer readable signal medium may be any computer readable medium that is not a computer readable storage medium and that can communicate, propagate, or transport a program for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system, apparatus, or device.

Program code embodied on a computer readable medium may be transmitted using any appropriate medium, including but not limited to wireless, wireline, optical fiber cable, RF, etc., or any suitable combination of the foregoing.

Computer program code for carrying out operations for aspects of the present invention may be written in any combination of one or more programming languages, including an object oriented programming language such as Java, Smalltalk, C++ or the like and conventional procedural programming languages, such as the "C" programming language or similar programming languages. The program code may execute entirely on the user's computer, partly on the user's computer, as a stand-alone software package, partly on the user's computer and partly on a remote computer or entirely on the remote computer or server. In the latter scenario, the remote computer may be connected to the user's computer through any type of network, including a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN), or the connection may be made to an external computer (for example, through the Internet using an Internet Service Provider).

Aspects of the present invention are described above with reference to flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams of methods, apparatus (systems) and computer program products according to embodiments of the invention. It will be understood that each block of the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, and combinations of blocks in the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, can be implemented by computer program instructions. These computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer readable medium that can direct a computer, other programmable data processing apparatus, or other devices to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer readable medium produce an article of manufacture including instructions which implement the function/act specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer, other programmable data processing apparatus, or other devices to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer, other programmable apparatus or other devices to produce a computer implemented process such that the instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide processes for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

The terms "an embodiment", "embodiment", "embodiments", "the embodiment", "the embodiments", "one or more embodiments", "some embodiments", and "one embodiment" mean "one or more (but not all) embodiments of the present invention(s)" unless expressly specified otherwise.

The terms "including", "comprising", "having" and variations thereof mean "including but not limited to", unless expressly specified otherwise.

The enumerated listing of items does not imply that any or all of the items are mutually exclusive, unless expressly specified otherwise.

The terms "a", "an" and "the" mean "one or more", unless expressly specified otherwise.

Devices that are in communication with each other need not be in continuous communication with each other, unless expressly specified otherwise. In addition, devices that are in communication with each other may communicate directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.

A description of an embodiment with several components in communication with each other does not imply that all such components are required. On the contrary a variety of optional components are described to illustrate the wide variety of possible embodiments of the present invention.

Further, although process steps, method steps, algorithms or the like may be described in a sequential order, such processes, methods and algorithms may be configured to work in alternate orders. In other words, any sequence or order of steps that may be described does not necessarily indicate a requirement that the steps be performed in that order. The steps of processes described herein may be performed in any order practical. Further, some steps may be performed simultaneously.

When a single device or article is described herein, it will be readily apparent that more than one device/article (whether or not they cooperate) may be used in place of a single device/article. Similarly, where more than one device or article is described herein (whether or not they cooperate), it will be readily apparent that a single device/article may be

used in place of the more than one device or article or a different number of devices/articles may be used instead of the shown number of devices or programs. The functionality and/or the features of a device may be alternatively embodied by one or more other devices which are not explicitly described as having such functionality/features. Thus, other embodiments of the present invention need not include the device itself.

The illustrated operations of the figures show certain events occurring in a certain order. In alternative embodiments, certain operations may be performed in a different order, modified or removed. Moreover, steps may be added to the above described logic and still conform to the described embodiments. Further, operations described herein may occur sequentially or certain operations may be processed in parallel. Yet further, operations may be performed by a single processing unit or by distributed processing units.

The foregoing description of various embodiments of the invention has been presented for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. It is intended that the scope of the invention be limited not by this detailed description, but rather by the claims appended hereto. The above specification, examples and data provide a complete description of the manufacture and use of the composition of the invention. Since many embodiments of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims herein after appended.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer program product for copying data involving at least one storage, wherein the computer program product comprising a non-transitory computer readable storage medium having computer readable program code embodied therein that executes to cause operations, the operations comprising:

providing a copy relationship indicating a source set of a subset of source logical addresses in the at least one storage to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses in the at least one storage, wherein the source logical addresses map to source tracks and wherein the target logical addresses map to target tracks;

receiving an update to a source logical address within the source set of logical addresses that has not been copied to the corresponding target logical address as part of the copy relationship;

determining the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to be updated according to the copy relationship;

determining a target group of target logical addresses in the target set that include the determined target logical address, wherein the target logical addresses in the target group are in the target set;

determining the source logical addresses in the source set that correspond to the target logical addresses in the target group; and

copying the determined source logical addresses to the target logical addresses in the determined target group.

2. The computer program product of claim **1**, wherein the target logical addresses in a target storage including the target set of target logical addresses are arranged in target groups, including the determined target group.

3. The computer program product of claim **1**, wherein the target groups comprise target tracks configured in the target storage.

4. The computer program product of claim **2**, wherein the operations further comprise:

maintaining a copy map including a plurality of indicators, including one indicator for each of the target groups, wherein at least one of the indicators representing at least one of the target groups indicates that the target logical addresses in the represented at least one target group have not been updated since the copy relationship was established.

5. The computer program product of claim **4**, wherein the determining of the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to update and the determining of the target group including the determined target logical address are performed in response to receiving the update to the source logical address, wherein the operations further comprise:

determining from the copy map whether the indicator for the determined target group indicates that the target logical addresses in the determined target group have been updated with the corresponding source logical addresses in the copy relationship, wherein the operation of copying the determined source logical addresses is performed in response to determining that the indicator for the determined target group indicates that target group has not been updated.

6. The computer program product of claim **1**, wherein the source tracks including the source set are different numbered tracks than the target tracks including the target set of logical addresses.

7. The computer program product of claim **1**, wherein the operations further comprise:

writing the received update to the source logical address in response to receiving acknowledgment that the determined source logical addresses in the source set were copied to the determined target logical addresses in the determined target group.

8. The computer program product of claim **1**, wherein the logical addresses comprise logical block addresses (LBAs) and wherein the source tracks and the target tracks are in a same volume or in different volumes in the at least one storage.

9. A computer program product for copying data involving at least one storage, wherein the computer program product comprising a non-transitory computer readable storage medium having computer readable program code embodied therein that executes to cause operations, the operations comprising:

providing a copy relationship indicating a source set of a subset of source logical addresses in the at least one storage to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses in the at least one storage, wherein the source logical addresses map to source tracks and wherein the target logical addresses map to target tracks;

initiating a copy operation to copy source logical addresses in the source set to target logical addresses in the target set;

selecting target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated in response to initiating the copy operation;

determining source logical addresses from the source set that are to be copied to the selected target logical addresses; and

copying the determined source logical addresses to the selected target logical addresses.

10. The computer program product of claim **9**, wherein the operations further comprise:

providing a copy map including a plurality of indicators, wherein each of the indicators represents a plurality of the target logical addresses, wherein at least one of the indicators representing target logical addresses in the target set indicates that the represented target logical addresses have not been updated since the copy relationship was established;

selecting one indicator indicating that the represented target logical addresses have not been updated, wherein the selected target logical addresses comprise the target logical addresses represented by the selected indicator; and

setting the selected indicator to indicate that the represented target logical addresses have been updated in response to the copying.

11. The computer program product of claim **9**, wherein each indicator represents a track, wherein the indicators representing target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated indicate that all the target logical addresses in the represented track comprise target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated.

12. A system for copying data involving at least one storage, comprising:

a processor; and

a computer readable storage medium having computer program code executed by the processor to perform operations, the operations comprising:

providing a copy relationship indicating a source set of a subset of source logical addresses in the at least one storage to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses in the at least one storage, wherein the source logical addresses map to source tracks and wherein the target logical addresses map to target tracks;

receiving an update to a source logical address within the source set of logical addresses that has not been copied to the corresponding target logical address as part of the copy relationship;

determining the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to be updated according to the copy relationship

determining a target group of target logical addresses in the target set that include the determined target logical address, wherein the target logical addresses in the target group are in the target set;

determining the source logical addresses in the source set that correspond to the target logical addresses in the target group; and

copying the determined source logical addresses to the target logical addresses in the determined target group.

13. The system of claim **12**, wherein the target groups comprise target tracks configured in the target storage.

14. The system of claim **13**, wherein the operations further comprise:

maintaining a copy map including a plurality of indicators, including one indicator for each of the target groups, wherein at least one of the indicators representing at least one of the target groups indicates that the target logical addresses in the represented at least one target group have not been updated since the copy relationship was established.

15. The system of claim **14**, wherein the determining of the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to update and the determining of the target group including the determined target logical address are performed in response to receiving the update to the source logical address, wherein the operations further comprise:

determining from the copy map whether the indicator for the determined target group indicates that the target logical addresses in the determined target group have been updated with the corresponding source logical addresses in the copy relationship, wherein the operation of copying the determined source logical addresses is performed in response to determining that the indicator for the determined target group indicates that target group has not been updated.

16. The system of claim **12**, wherein the source tracks including the source set are different numbered tracks than the target tracks including the target set of logical addresses.

17. A system for copying data involving at least one storage, comprising:

a processor; and

a computer readable storage medium having computer program code executed by the processor to perform operations, the operations comprising:

providing a copy relationship indicating a source set of a subset of source logical addresses in the at least one storage to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses in the at least one storage, wherein the source logical addresses map to source tracks and wherein the target logical addresses map to target tracks;

initiating a copy operation to copy source logical addresses in the source set to target logical addresses in the target set;

selecting target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated in response to initiating the copy operation;

determining source logical addresses from the source set that are to be copied to the selected target logical addresses; and

copying the determined source logical addresses to the selected target logical addresses.

18. The system of claim **17**, wherein each indicator represents a track, wherein the indicators representing target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated indicate that all the target logical addresses in the represented track comprise target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated.

19. A method for copying data involving at least one storage, comprising:

providing a copy relationship indicating a source set of a subset of source logical addresses in the at least one storage to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses in the at least one storage, wherein the source logical addresses map to source tracks and wherein the target logical addresses map to target tracks;

receiving an update to a source logical address within the source set of logical addresses that has not been copied to the corresponding target logical address as part of the copy relationship;

determining the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to be updated according to the copy relationship

determining a target group of target logical addresses in the target set that include the determined target logical address, wherein the target logical addresses in the target group are in the target set;

determining the source logical addresses in the source set that correspond to the target logical addresses in the target group; and

copying the determined source logical addresses to the target logical addresses in the determined target group.

20. The method of claim **19**, wherein the target groups comprise target tracks configured in the target storage.

21. The method of claim **20**, wherein the operations further comprise:

maintaining a copy map including a plurality of indicators, including one indicator for each of the target groups, wherein at least one of the indicators representing at least one of the target groups indicates that the target logical addresses in the represented at least one target group have not been updated since the copy relationship was established.

22. The method of claim **21**, wherein the determining of the target logical address corresponding to the source logical address to update and the determining of the target group including the determined target logical address are performed in response to receiving the update to the source logical address, wherein the operations further comprise:

determining from the copy map whether the indicator for the determined target group indicates that the target logical addresses in the determined target group have been updated with the corresponding source logical addresses in the copy relationship, wherein the operation of copying the determined source logical addresses is performed in response to determining that the indicator for the determined target group indicates that target group has not been updated.

23. The method of claim **19**, wherein the source tracks including the source set are different numbered tracks than the target tracks including the target set of logical addresses.

24. A method for copying data involving at least one storage, comprising:

providing a copy relationship indicating a source set of a subset of source logical addresses in the at least one storage to copy to a target set comprising a subset of target logical addresses in the at least one storage, wherein the source logical addresses map to source tracks and wherein the target logical addresses map to target tracks;

initiating a copy operation to copy source logical addresses in the source set to target logical addresses in the target set;

selecting target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated in response to initiating the copy operation;

determining source logical addresses from the source set that are to be copied to the selected target logical addresses; and

copying the determined source logical addresses to the selected target logical addresses.

25. The method of claim **24**, wherein each indicator represents a track, wherein the indicators representing target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated indicate that all the target logical addresses in the represented track comprise target logical addresses in the target set that have not been updated.

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